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Gold-silver, silver-lead, copper, and antimony deposits are described. Two epochs of mineralization are recognized, the first following the intrusion of a group of granitoid rocks in late Cretaceous or early Tertiary time, the second following the extrusion of a group of later Tertiary andesites and rhyolites. Most of the ores are believed to date from the former epoch. The gold-silver and silver-lead ores are vein deposits. Most of the copper ores are replacements of sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of monzonitic intrusives.

A number of good examples of magmatic differentiation are described.

C. W. T.

"A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Cuzco Valley, Peru." By HERBERT E. GREGORY. *Am. Jour. Sci.*, XLI (1916), pp. 1–100, pls. 2, figs. 44. Contributions from the Peruvian Expedition of 1912 under the Auspices of Yale University and the National Geographic Society.

The bottom of Cuzco Valley ranges from 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea. The higher peaks of its bordering ranges reach heights of from 14,000 to nearly 16,000 feet. Between 13,000 and 13,500 feet above the sea, there is a well-defined plateau surface, called by Gregory the "Inca peneplain." It is characterized by much gentler slopes than those of the deep canyons which have been incised into it by the present streams. It is underlain for the most part by complexly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks. Quaternary glaciation molded all of this region above 13,500 feet, and occasional moraines descend to 12,500 feet.

The Cuzco Basin, occupying the upper end of the valley, is about ten miles long by three miles wide. It is believed to owe its origin to faulting. It is floored with lacustrine sediments, probably of pre-glacial age, which are overlapped by large alluvial fans, now being dissected. At the head of the valley is a plateau surface sloping from 11,500 feet up to 13,000 feet above sea-level, underlain by Cretaceous limestones carrying marine fossils—the only marine sediments known in this region. The great bulk of the mountain masses surrounding the valley is made up of clastic sedimentary rocks: brown sandstones, chocolate shales, and conglomerates. These are divided by Gregory into three formations, one of which is composed chiefly of pyroclastic material. They are tentatively assigned to the Permian and Jura-Trias. There are also mapped several bodies of intrusive diorite and syenite, and small areas of andesitic and basaltic lavas, all doubtfully assigned to the Tertiary.

C. W. T.

Boone County. By C. E. KREBS and D. D. TEETS, JR. West Virginia Geol. Survey, 1915. Pp. 648, pls. 52, figs. 3, maps 2.

County reports now published cover the greater part of the northern and western sections of the state. In these reports are chapters on physiography and mineral resources, but those treating of the stratigraphy of the area are of more general interest.

In Boone County the outcropping rocks range in age from the middle of the Conemaugh to near the base of the Kanawha series. The Kanawha has a remarkable development. It has been differentiated into 29 formations totaling 1,844 feet in thickness. About 30 coal beds from 1 to 15 feet thick are intercalated in the series. Scores of partial sections are given.

There is a preliminary report on the paleontology of the county, and an excellent geologic map accompanies the report in a separate cover.

W. B. W.

Guidebook of the Western United States. Part B, The Overland Route. By W. T. LEE, R. W. STONE, H. S. GALE, and OTHERS. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. 612, 1915. Pp. 244, pls. 50, figs. 20, maps 25.

This series of guidebooks is without question the best ever published and should find a wide use among the traveling public of the United States. This volume serves at once to direct the attention of the traveler to the things most worth observing in the land through which he passes, and to render more interesting every stage of the journey. Even the best-informed person, who has been over the route many times, cannot fail to profit by the use of it, and those planning a trip for the first time will find in it by far the most complete, reliable, and attractively written guide available. A wealth of historical, geographical, and geological information is woven together into an interesting and comprehensive whole, written in narrative style. The industries and agricultural and mineral resources of the regions passed through are discussed, and a few